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That his narratives do not gradually unfold like a series of pictures, but that they are dramatically concentrated around one point.

Hart's criticism of Spielhagen's novels, taken in connection with the foregoing discussion, suggests easily that Spielhagen was not content with the acceptance and exploitation in Germany of Poe's theory of the short story, but that he also made practical application of it in the construction of his own novels. This question, however, would furnish the subject for a more extended investigation.

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GOTHIC ETYMOLOGY.

Etymologisches Wörterbuch der gotischen Sprache mit Einschluss des sog. Krimgotischen bearbeitet von Sigmund Feist. Halle a. S., 1909.¹

1. *Af-daviþs* 'abgehetzt' from an inf. *.*dōjan* is referred to a root *dhōu-* 'töten.' I refer the word to the root *dhē-, dhō-* in Ir. *dedaim* 'tabesco, fatisco,' *dīth* 'Tod, Ende,' Lat. *fatisco*, ON. *das* 'Ermüdung,' *dasa dōsa* 'ermüden,' etc. (cf. *MLN.*, **xxi**, 226).

2. *Afdōbnan* 'verstummen': aisl. *dofna* 'seine Kraft verlieren' is an impossible combination. The former belongs to Gk. *τῆθη* 'am astonisht, dazed,' *τάφος, θάμβος* 'astonishment, stupor,' *θαμβέω* 'be astonisht, obstupeo,' Norw. *dapa* 'dovne' (*MLN.*, **xxi**, 227); the latter to ON. *dofenn* 'erschlaft, träge,' Goth. *daufs* 'taub, verstockt,' etc. (cf. Falk og Torp, *Et. Ordbog* **i**, 108).

3. With *af-ētja* 'Fresser' are closely related in form ON. *étr* 'essbar,' Skt. *ādyā-* 'geniessbar,' Lat. *in-ēdia* 'fasting.'

4. Under *af-hlaþan* 'beladen' is said: "Das Germ. setzt eine idg. Wzl. **klāt-* voraus; es findet sich indes nur die Wzl. *klād-* in abulg. *klada* 'lege, stelle.'" In the first place *hlaþan* does not presuppose an IE. root *klāt-*, but only a pre-Germ. root of that form. In the second place the root

klā does occur outside of Germ. with a *t*-formans; Lith. *klota* 'Pflaster im Hause.'

5. If *af-slaupþjan* 'in Angst versetzen' is related to Du. *sloddern*, MHG. *sloten, slotern* 'schlottern,' then there are certainly 'weitere Beziehungen.'" For these are related to MHG. *slüder* 'Schleuder,' *slüdern* 'schleudern, schlenkern,' *slüder-affe* 'Müssiggänger,' NHG. *schleudern*, Dan. *sludre* 'schwätzen' (cf. author *AJP.*, **xxiv**, 49; Falk og Torp, *Et. Ordbog* **ii**, 228). Compare also MHG. *slūr* 'Schleudern, Stoss; Herumstreifen, Faulenzen,' Du. *sleuren* 'an der Erde fortschleifen, -schleppen, schlendern,' NE. *slur* 'slide over'; OE. *sliefan* 'slip over,' NE. *sloven* 'ein schlotteriger, schlumpiger Mensch,' and many other derivatives of a base *sleu-, slū-* (cf. *AJP.*, **xxiv**, 47 ff.).

6. With *af-swaggujan* 'schwankend machen': OHG. *swingan* 'schwingen,' *swenken* 'schwingen,' etc. compare also Skt. *svāñe(as)* 'sich leicht wendend, gewandt,' *svājatē* 'umschlingt, umarmt,' *svajā-s* 'eine Art Schlange' (*MLN.*, **xvi**, 24).

7. On *aiza-smiþa* 'Erzschmied' see *MLN.*, **xxii**, 236.

8. *Aljan* 'Eifer': ON. *eld*, OE. *æled* (from **ailida-*) is not only "ganz unsicher" but impossible.

9. On the relation between *baidjan* and *beidan* see *Mod. Philology*, **iv**, 489f.

10. *Bidagwa* 'Bettler' for **bidaga* should not be compared with OE. *bedecian* 'betteln.' It is the substantivized weak form of an adj. **bidags*. Compare OHG. *wizago* 'Wahrsager': *wizag* 'sehend, ahnend' (cf. *MLN.*, **xxi**, 227).

11. On the connection between *bigitan* 'finden,' Lat. *prehendo*, etc. and Lith. *gōdas, gūdas* 'Habgier,' i. e. 'a grasping,' and *gōdas* 'Klette,' i. e. 'grasper' see *MLN.*, **xv** (1900), 96. There can be no objection to this combination either in form or meaning. Cf. also Berneker, *Slav. Et. Wb.* 289.

12. Under *bi-leiban* 'bleiben' the IE. root *leip-* is defined 'beharren, haften, kleben.' It is rather 'schmieren, kleben, haften, beharren.'

13. *Blinds* 'blind' is derived from a root **blendh-*. I refer it to IE. **mlendh-*, **meldh-*: Lett. *ma'ldīt* 'irren, sich versehen,' 'blunder,' *mu'ldēt* 'herumirren,' ChSl. *blāditi* 'irren,' *blādū* 'Irrtum,' etc. (*Color-Names*, 88, 109).

¹ In the following I give notes on Feist's book rather than a review.

14. Under *briggan* 'bringen' Brugmann's explanation, *IF.*, XII, 155 ff., was at least worth mention.

15. *Broe* 'panis, Brot,' ON. *brauð*, etc. should not be compared with OE. *broð*, OHG. *prod* 'Brühe.' Bread is not *broth* in any process. The OE. *brēad* 'morsel, crumb; bread' points rather to connection with OE. *brēað* 'brittle,' OHG. *brōdi* 'gebrechlich,' Skt. *bhārvati* 'kaut, verzehrt,' OHG. *brōsma* 'Bröckchen, Krume,' etc. (cf. *Americana Germ.*, III, 318; *IE.* *a**:*a*ⁱ:*a*^u 54).

16. *Deigan* 'bilden' is separated from ON. *dík(e)* 'Damm, Teich' because one comes from IE. **dheigh-*, the other from **dheiǵ-*. And yet *taikns* and *-teihan*, *raupjan* and *-raubōn*, and similar pairs are combined.

17. On *driugan* compare *Mod. Phil.*, IV, 271 f.

18. Under *duginnan* 'beginnen' should have been mentioned Wiedemann's explanation, *BB.*, XXVII, 193: Alb. *zē* (**ǵhenō*) 'berühre, fange, fange an.'

19. It is possible that *ga-* may be related to Lat. *com-*, *co-*, OIr. *com-*. It must be remembered that *ga-* is unstressed and may therefore go back to an original Germ. **za-*. Similarly initial unstressed *þ-* in OE. and ON. becomes NE. *ð-* (written *th-*) Dan., Sw. *d*: NE. *the*, *that*, *then*, *there*, etc., Dan. *den*, *det*, *da*, *der*, etc.

20. To *gahwatjan* 'anreizen,' *hwōtjan* 'drohen,' etc. should be added ON. *huáta* 'durchbohren,' OS. *farhwātan* 'verfluchen,' etc. (cf. *MLN.*, XX, 43).

21. On the relation in meaning between *ga-maiþs* 'verkrüppelt': OHG. *gimeit* 'töricht, eitel,' MHG. *gemeit* 'freudig, lieblich' (Lat. *mītis*, etc.): ON. *meiða* 'verletzen' see *MLN.*, XXI (1906), 40.

22. To *gamalwjan* 'zermalmen' add ME. *melwe* 'mellow, soft,' Skt. *malvá-s* 'töricht, unbesonnen,' Gk. *ἀμβλῦς* 'blunt, dull, sluggish,' Lith. *malvinu* 'mache zahm,' OHG. *blōdi* 'zerbrechlich, gebrechlich, zaghaft,' Goth. *blauþjan* 'entkräften,' etc. (cf. *MLN.*, XV, 326; *IE.* *a**:*a*ⁱ:*a*^u 35).

23. *Gastaurknan* 'verdorren,' OHG. *gistorchanēn* 'obrigescere,' etc. are separated from ON. *sterkr* 'stark' etc. "der verschiedenen Bedeutungen wegen!" By the same token OE. *steare*

'rigid: strong,' NE. *stark* 'stiff': NHG. *stark* must be separated into two words.

24. *Grētan* 'weinen': OHG. *gruozen* 'antreiben, excitare: irritare, angreifen; anreden, rufen, nennen; grüssen,' OE. *grētan* 'touch, handle; come to, visit, treat; address, greet' is a comparison that is accepted without demur. Why not refer the entire group to a root or base **ghrēd-*, **ghrōd-* 'touch, handle: treat, address, greet; attack; touch, rub, smear; rub, grate, make a harsh sound?' To this belong then Gk. *χρῶζω* (**ghrōdīō*) 'touch: smear' = OE. *grētan* (**grōtjan*) 'touch, handle, etc.', with which compare Skt. *sam-hrādayati* 'schlägt zusammen' and Lith. *grodžia* 'poltert' (cf. *Mod. Phil.*, Oct., 1903). But OE. *grēotan*, OS. *griotan* 'weinen' surely do not come from contamination between *grētan* and OE. *rēotan*, etc. With OE. *grēotan* compare Lith. *graudus* 'spröde; rührend, herzbewegend,' *graudžiū* 'tue wehmütig,' *graudėju* 'jammere, wehklage' (*ibid.*, 241 f.).

25. *Halbs* 'halb,' *halba* 'Seite, Teil': Lith. *szalis* 'Seite, Gegend' is regarded as "verfehlt." Not so Brugmann, *Grdr.*, II², 389.

26. If *hiufan* 'klagen' goes back to a root **keup-* 'in Wallung geraten,' then we may well add here Skt. *cōpati* 'bewegt sich' (cf. *IE.* *a**:*a*ⁱ:*a*^u 83).

27. The comparison of *jiuka* 'Streit,' *jiukan* 'kämpfen' with MHG. *jouchen* 'jagen, treiben' is credited to Holthausen, *IF.*, XX, 327. This had been given previously by me, *Mod. Phil.*, II, 471, and *IE.* *a**:*a*ⁱ:*a*^u 28.

28. With *mail* 'Mal, Runzel,' OHG. *meil* 'Fleck,' MHG. *meilen* 'verletzen, verwunden; beflecken, beschmutzen' compare OWelsh *mail* 'mutilum,' Ir. *mael* 'kahl, ohne Hörner,' root *mei-*: Skt. *mināti* 'schädigt, mindert, verletzt,' *mīta-s* 'gemindert, geschädigt,' ON. *meiða* 'verletzen,' etc. (cf. No. 21 above, and *MLN.*, XXI, 40).

29. *Maiþms* 'Geschenk' should not be compared with MHG. *meidem* 'Pferd, Hengst, Wallach,' *meidenen* 'castrare.' This is related to ON. *meiða* 'verletzen, verstümmeln,' etc. (cf. Nos. 21 and 28, and *MLN.*, XXIII, 147), while *maiþms* belongs to *maidjan* 'verändern,' Lat. *mūtāre*, with which I also connect OHG. *miata*, OS. *mēda*

'Miete, Lohn,' MLG. *mēde, meide* 'Miete, Lohn; Gabe, Geschenk,' etc., of course separating them from Goth. *mizdō* (cf. *MLN.*, xiv, 261 f.).

30. On *marzjan*: Skt. *māṣyatē* etc., see *MLN.*, xxi, 40f.

31. *Mulda* 'Staub' closely corresponds to Lith. *miltai* 'Mehl,' OIr. *mlāth* 'weich' (Brugmann, *Kz. vrgl. Gram.*, 132).

32. *Qistjan* 'verderben': Skt. *jāsatē* 'ist erschöpft' is quite possible. Compare ON. *kuasa* 'ermatten, erschöpfen' (*MLN.*, xvii, 9).

33. To *raidjan* 'anordnen, bestimmen,' *garaiþs* 'angeordnet' add OHG. *ant-reita* 'Ordnung, Reihenfolge,' *ant-reiṭōn* 'ordinare, digere,' OE. *gerād* 'reckoning, account; wisdom, prudence,' Lett. *rēdu* 'ordne,' Lith. *rinda* 'Reihe,' Gk. *ἀριθμός* 'zahl,' etc., base *rēidh-* from *rēi-*: Lith. *rėju* 'lege in Ordnung,' Lat. *reor*, OHG. *rīm* 'Reihe, Reihenfolge, Zahl,' etc. (cf. *IE.* *ax: aʷi: aʷu* 43 f.). But ON. *rīða* 'swing, ride,' OHG. *rītan* 'reiten, fahren' are from *rei-* in Skt. *rināti* 'lässt laufen, lässt fließen,' Gk. *ῥέτω* 'set in motion,' etc., tho it is not impossible that the two sets of words are remotely related.

34. *Rasta* 'Meile,' OHG. *rasta* 'Rast, Wegstrecke,' etc. may also be compared with Gk. *ἐπαρός* 'beloved, lovely'; and Goth. *razn* 'Haus,' ON. *rann*, etc. with *ἐπαρός* (**ἐπαρός*) 'lovely, pleasant,' in Hom. only of places. For meaning compare *wohnen*: *Wonne* (cf. *Pub. MLA.*, xiv, 336).

35. To *sainjan* 'säumen' are related many other words that should have been given, especially the st. vb. Norw. *sina* 'glide, sagte; synke nedad, blive tung' (cf. Falk og Torp, *Et. Ordbog*, II, 151; Fick, *Wb.*, III⁴, 438 f.).

36. With *sauþs* 'Opfer,' ON. *siðða* 'sieden, kochen,' etc. compare Lith. *siučas* 'tobe im Zorn, wüte' (Berneker, *IF.*, x, 160).

37. *Siuks* 'krank, schwach,' MLG. *swak* 'biegsam, dünn, zerbrechlich, schwach,' MHG. *swach* 'niedrig, schwach' evidently come from the meaning 'bend, sway, give way,' as in *krank, weich*. We may therefore compare Skt. *svajā-s* 'Art Schlange,' *svājatē* 'umschlingt,' *sūkṣma-s* 'fein, schmal, dünn, klein,' and with nasal infix OE. *swancor* 'pliant, supple: agile, graceful; weak,'

MHG. *swanc* 'biegsam, dünn, schlank,' *swenken* 'schwenken: sich schlingen,' etc. (cf. No. 6 above; *Color-Names*, 30f.; *IE.* *ax: aʷi: aʷu* 117).

38. If *staks* 'Wundmal,' OE. *staca* 'stake,' etc. are from a root *steig-*, then what shall we do with NHG. *stock, stocken, stoehen*, ON. *starka* 'stossen,' etc.? There are too many such words to be explained in that way. For my explanation see *IE.* *aʷ* etc., Strassburg, 1905.

39. If *stautan* 'stossen' is related to MHG. *stutzen* 'scheuen,' then we need not hesitate to add NSlov. *studiti* 'verabscheuen,' ChSl. *styǵēti se* 'sich schämen' (*IE.* *a* etc., 129).

40. *Stiggan* 'stossen' is separated from OE., OHG. *stincan* 'stinken.' Fonetically they are the same, as is evident from NFries. (Wang.) *stjunk* 'stinken' (OFries. **stiunka*, Siehs, *Pauls Grdr.*, I², 1312). In meaning there is also no difficulty. To begin with OE. *stincan* does not mean 'stink.' That is a developed meaning, just as any word meaning 'exhale' might come to mean 'stink.' Primarily Germ. **stinkwan* meant, when used intransitively, 'springen, stieben, duften, riechen': ON. *stökkua* 'springen, fort-, entspringen; stürzen, herabfallen, bespritzen,' OSw. *stiunka* 'springen, stieben,' OE. *stincan* 'rise (of dust); emit vapor, emit odor (good or bad),' OHG. *stinkan* 'duften, riechen; tr. riechen, wintern' (cf. *Pub. MLA.*, xiv, 303 f.; *Mod. Phil.*, II, 278; Falk og Torp, *Et. Ordbog*, II, 298).

Compare the same development of meaning in the following: ON. *riúka* 'stieben, jagen: rauchen, dampfen,' OHG. *riohhan* 'rauchen, dampfen, duften, riechen; Geruch empfinden.'—Skt. *dhū-nōti* 'schüttelt, erschüttert, bewegt hin und her,' *dhūmā-s* 'Rauch, Dampf,' OHG. *toum* 'Dampf, Dunst, Duft, Geruch,' Goth. *dauns* 'Dunst, Geruch,' etc.—Skt. *cōpati* 'bewegt sich,' *kūpyati* 'wird erschüttert, wallt auf, zürnt,' ChSl. *kypēti* 'sieden, wallen,' Lett. *kūpēt* 'rauchen,' Lith. *kvāpas* 'Hauch, Atem, Duft,' *kvepēti* 'duften,' *kvēpti* 'Geruch bekommen; duftend werden, auch stinkend werden,' etc. (cf. No. 26 above). So many others.

41. *Stiwiti* 'Geduld' may have nothing to do with the Germ. root *stōu-*, pre-Germ. *stāu-*. But that is no reason why it may not be referred to a root *stē-u-* 'stand' (OHG. *stān* etc.): Gk. *στεῖραι* 'stellt fest, behauptet,' Skt. *sthāvarā-s* 'stehend,

unbeweglich, fest,' etc. For meaning compare Skt. *sthāyin-* 'stehend, dauernd, geduldig,' *sthēmā* 'Festigkeit, Dauer' (*MLN.*, xx, 44; *IE.* *α*^x etc., 128 f.).

42. With *sūts* 'mild, behaglich, ruhig,' *unsūti* 'Aufruhr': Skt. *sūdāyati* 'macht angenehm, bringt in Ordnung, macht fertig, tötet' compare Gk. *εῖδω* 'höre auf, ruhe, schlafe,' ON. *sūta* 'gerben' (cf. *Color-Names*, 33; *IE.* *α*^x etc., 113). If these are related to Skt. *svādū-* etc., they go back to a base **seyād-*.

43. *Swarē* 'vergebens, umsonst, ohne Grund' is formed like *simlē*, *bisunjanē*, etc. from a Germ. *swa-ra-* from *swa-*, pre-Germ. **syo-*, **sye-*: Skt. *svā-*s, Av. *hva-*, Lat. *suus*, etc. The suffix *-ro-* is the same as in Goth. *unsar*, *izwar*, ON. *varr* (**uēra-*), etc. *Swarē*, therefore, is from **syorēd* 'of itself,' with which compare Skt. *sva-tās* 'aus sich selbst heraus, von selbst' (cf. *Am. Germ.*, III, 325).

44. *Swikns* 'unschuldig, rein,' ON. *sykn* 'straf-frei, schuldlos,' OE. *swien* 'clearance from criminal charge,' are certainly related to OHG. *pi-suihhēn* 'clarescere,' OE. *be-swician* 'escape from, evade; be free from,' *geswicennes* 'cessa-tion, abstention; repentance'; and these are as certainly related to OE. *swican* 'wander, depart; desert; desist, cease, etc.', OHG. *swihhan* 'ver-lassen, im Stiche lassen,' etc. On one side we have 'depart, escape, be free from'; on the other 'depart from, abandon, be traitor to, etc.' This combination is given by Schade, *Wb.*³, 915, but for some unaccountable reason has not been ac-cepted. Is it because it is so obvious?

45. *Tagl* 'Haar,' OHG. *zagal* 'Schwanz,' MLG. *tagel* 'Endstück eines Taues,' etc., Skt. *daṣā* 'Zettelfäden, Franse, Lampendocht' may be referred to Goth. *tahjan* 'reissen, zerren,' ON. *tāia* 'fasern,' *tāg* 'Faser,' MHG. *zāch*, *zāhe* 'Docht.' For meaning compare Dan. *tæse* 'zup-fen': NHG. *Zaser* 'Faser.'—OHG. *zeisan* 'zup-fen, zausen': Sw. *test* 'zotte.'—MHG. *-zūsen* 'zausen, zerren': *zūse* 'Haarlocke.'—NHG. Bay. *zetaen* 'vexieren,' 'tease': OHG. *zata* 'zotte.'—ON. *tulla* 'zupfen, pflücken': OHG. *zota* 'zotte.'—NHG. *zupfen*: *Zopf*, NE. *tuft* (cf. *IE.* *α*^x etc., 67 f.). Cf. also Fick, *Wb.*, III⁴, 152.

46. The comparison *talzjan* 'lehren,' *untals* 'unfügsam': OE. *getael* 'swift,' OHG. *gizal*

'leicht, schnell': ON. *tál* 'deceit,' Gk. *δόλος* 'wile, trick,' Lat. *dolus* is also found in *Class. Phil.*, III, 75 (Jan., 1908). But I there leave out ON. *tal* 'Zahl,' etc., which may be better explained otherwise.

47. The comparison *preihan* 'drängen': OS. *thrēgian*, MDu. *drēghen* 'drohen,' etc. from **praigjan* is called 'verfehlt.' How so? Is it the meaning that causes trouble? Compare Lat. *trūdo*: OE. *prēatian* 'urge on, press; afflict; re-buke, threaten.' Or is it the form? Whether *preiha* goes back to **trénkō* or **tréikō*, OS. *thrēgian* may be related: in the first case with analogical formation as in Goth. *faihu-praihns*, in the second with regular formation. Cf. also Fick, III⁴, 190.

48. With *prafstjan* 'trösten, ermahnen, ver-mahnen,' compare OE. *prafian* 'urge, ermun-tern; reprove, rebuke, rügen, verweisen,' ON. *prafa* 'wrangle, dispute,' Pol. *trapié* 'quälen,' etc. (cf. *MLN.*, XXII, 148).

49. The comparison *pwastipa* 'Sicherheit': Skt. *tavās* 'stark' etc. is credited to Hirt, *Beitr.*, XXIII, 306 (1898). It had been given long before by Prellwitz, *Et. Wb.*, 279 (1892).

50. In *untē* 'bis, solange als; denn, weil' we have two different words: **und-tē* = OS. *untī*, OHG. *unzi* 'bis, solange als'; and **und-þē*. Kluge, *PBB.*, XXXV, 574 is ready to admit the second but not the first. And yet *-nd-t-* > *-nt-* is fonetically simpler than *-nd-þ-* > *-nt-*.

51. Under *un-wēniggō* the conjecture is made that the suffix *-igga-* is "vielleicht verschrieben für **-iga-*." And yet *-ingō*, *-ungō* is not uncommon as an adverb suffix in Germ.: OE. *wēninga* 'vielleicht' (= Goth. *-wēniggō*), *dearnunga* 'heimlich,' *eallunga* 'durchaus,' *ierringa* 'wü-tend,' etc. (Sievers, *Ags. Gram.*³, § 318); OS. *darnungo* 'heimlich,' *fārungo* 'plötzlich,' etc. (Holthausen, *As. Elementarbuch*, § 373, Anm. 2), MDu. *varinghe* 'alsbald, eilig.'

52. With *-waibjan* in *bi-waibjan* 'umwinden, umkleiden,' to which add OE. *wāfan* 'dress, clothe' (= G. *waibjan*), *bewāfan* 'wrap round, dress,' compare Lett. *vēpju* 'hülle mich ein' (= G. *waibja*), Lith. *vēpiūs* 'verziehe das Ge-sicht' (*IE.* *α*^x etc., 30).

53. *Waihts* 'Sache' has Germ. *ai* or *i* not *e*, and can therefore not be compared with ChSl. *veštī*, unless we separate *waihts* from ON. *váttir*,

vættir (**waihtiz*), *vitr*, *véttr* (**wiht-*) 'Wicht' (cf. Noreen, *Urg. Lautlehre*, 92). These go back to pre-Germ. **uoikti-*, **uikti-* 'activity, life : being, wight': Lith. *veikùs* 'schnell, flink,' *vykis* 'Leben, Lebhaftigkeit,' *vaikas* 'Knabe, Sohn ; pl. Kinder' (*MLN.*, xxiii, 148).

54. The comparison *wairpan* 'werfen': Lith. *virbas* 'Reis, Gerte,' ChSl. *vr̃ba* 'salix,' etc. was first given by Persson, *Wz.*, 165. To these I add Lith. *verbù* 'wende um,' Gk. *ῥέμβω* (with IE. *b*) 'turn round and round,' *ῥόμβος* 'spinning, whirling motion,' *ομβέω* 'spin ; whirl, hurl, schleudern,' MLG. *wrimpen* 'das Gesicht verziehen,' etc. (*IF.*, 13 f. ; *IE.* *æ* etc., 33).

55. *Wairps* 'wert' is from the same root as *wairpan*. Compare OHG. *in-wert* 'inwendig,' Ir. *frith* 'gegen,' Welsh *gwrth* 'per, contra, retro, re-,' and for meaning Gk. *πρὸς* 'toward,' Lett. *pret* 'gegen,' *pretiniks* 'Gegner, gleichen Schläges oder Wertes seiend,' Lat. *pretium*, etc. (cf. *Mod. Phil.*, v, 290).

56. The comparison *wamba* 'Bauch': Skt. *vapá* 'Eingeweidehaut' should have been credited to me. It is given in *MLN.*, xv (1900), 99, and quoted by Uhlenbeck, *Et. Wb.*, 179).

57. If *weihs* 'heilig' is related to Skt. *vinákti* 'siebt, sichtet,' then OE. *wāh* 'fine (meal)' from pre-Germ. **uoiko-* 'sifted' belongs here (*MLN.*, xviii, 16).

58. *Weipan* 'bekränzen': Lett. *vēbjūs* 'drehe mich ; verziehe das Gesicht,' etc. is given by Trautmann, *Zfd Wf.*, vii, 268 f.

59. Under 2. *witan* 'wissen' is given the old explanation : " **uoida* 'ich weiss,' eig. 'ich habe gesehen.' " 'See, know, understand' are each developd from 'perceive,' and this from 'reach, get, find, find out': Skt. *vindāti* 'findet, trifft, erreicht, erfasst, erwirbt,' etc. For an explanation of the various meanings of the IE. root *ueid-* see *AJPh.*, 27, 60ff.

60. To *wlaitōn* 'umherblicken' etc. F. says : " Keine Etymologie. " I refer these words to a pre-Germ. **uleid-* 'turn : look,' and compare Gk. *ἄλλω* 'look awry, look askance' from **uulidjō* (*Pub. MLA.*, xiv, 332).

61. *Wratōn* 'reisen, wandern': Gk. *ῥαδινός* 'schwank, schlank,' *ῥαδινίω* 'schwenke,' etc. is credited to Trautmann, *BB.*, 29, 308 f. This was given previously by me (*Color-Names*, 13, 63 ; cf. also *IE.* *æ* etc., 32).

62. *Wruggō* 'Schlinge,' OS. *wringan* 'drehen,' OSw. *vranger* 'gebogen ; verkehrt,' MLG. *wrank*, *wrange* 'sauer, herbe, bitter, streng,' *wrank* 'Ringen, Streit, Groll' may be compared with Lat. *rancens*, *rancidus* 'stinking, rancid,' *rancor* 'a stinking smell or flavor ; an old grudge,' from **uṛnk-*, base **uṛenk-* (*Class. Phil.*, iii, 83 f.). For meaning compare OE. *wriþan* 'twist ; bind,' *wrāþ* 'angry, hostile ; harsh (to taste) ; grievous,' MLG. *wrēt* 'gedreht, krumm ; grimmig ; strenge ; herbe, sauer, bitter, widrig (vom Geschmack).'

63. *Wulpus* 'Herrlichkeit,' Lat. *vultus* represent IE. **ultu-s* 'appearance' from *uel-* 'turn, roll ; appear': Skt. *válati* 'wendet sich ; äussert sich, zeigt sich,' *valana-m* 'Wendung, Wallen, Hervortreten, Sichzeigen' (*Color-Names*, ii, 63).

For other additions that might be made see the author's review of Uhlenbeck's *Et. Wb.* in *MLN.*, xvi, 305ff. (May, 1901).

In conclusion it may be said that Feist's book is a fairly good compilation, but hardly more than that. An example of careless copying may be seen under *argin*, p. 11 : " die suffixe *-ina- und *-ana- stehen im ablautsverhältnis, vgl. got. *waurþans* und aisl. *orðenn* 'geworden,' ai. *bhind-ánás* zu **bhid-* 'finden' und abulg. *nese-nŭ* 'getragen.' "

The above is full of inaccuracies. To begin with there is no reason why *-ina-*, *-ana-*, and *bhid-* should be starred. They are not hypothetical. ON. *orðenn* seems to be given as an example of the suffix *-ina-*. That would have given **yrðenn*. So OSw. *brytin* (: ON. *brotenn*), ON. *slegenn*, *tekenn* (: *faren*, *grafenn*), OE. *cymen* (: and *cumen*), etc. But why is the pres. part. *bhind-dánás* given insted of the perf. *bibhidánás*? See Brugmann, *Kz. vrgl. Gram.*, 316 : " Prä. *bhind-áná-s* Perf. *bibhid-áná-s* zu *bhid-* 'finden' " (sic!) In Brugmann the misprint *bhid-* 'finden' for 'findere' is copied by Feist without correction. Or are we to suppose that German printers are in the habit of printing *bhid-* 'finden' for *bhid-* 'findere'? That F. here copied from B. is evident from the fact that all the examples in F. are found in B.

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